have gjane abroad and what are the achievement* of each of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUNESK CHATURVEDI): (a) to (c) Some Indian Scientists, engineers. medical personnel and technologists do migrate to countries for higher studies/aJ research and some of them tend to stay back. Burt, it has not been possible to determine quantitative figures;

(d) Several steps have been from time to time by the Government to minimise the outflow as alsa to attract scientists and technologists settled abroad to return to India, some of these

— increase in the outlay for Science and Technology sector in sucessive Five Year Plans

— Creation of new scientific Departments *f* Organisations.

— Setting up of more centres of excellence/advanced studies in Universities and academic institutions.

— Creation of core groups of professionals with necessary modem facilities required for pursuing research in new and frontier areas of science.

— S&T based t:. entrepreneiwas

. — Delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers lo S&T institutions to improve working conditions of scien

— Manpower development training' retraining programmes through associateshi ps | f el 1 owships I courses.

— Provision^ for temporary placement of Scientists and Techno crafts under the scheme of Scientists Pool.

— Creation of supernumerary Posts.

— Invitation to distinguished men and women of Indian rogin settled abroad for short term technical assignments to assist in frontier ' emerging areas of S&T.

— Creation of a Special Ceil in tbe Ministry of Industry for assisting non-resident Indians for setting, up idustrial units in ttug country. Some states have also set up special cells and Department for this.

— Provision of facilities for import, of equipment for profession turning from abroad.

Earthquake tremors

1480. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Wil the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to itate:

(a) whether it is a fact that during last one year, various parts of the country have been experiencing tremor : if so, the State-wise location thereof;

(b) whether Government have issued any instructions to the local admin'istri-tive offices on precautions to be taken in case of major earthquake; and

(c) whether Government have ed responsibilities for implementing Government Directives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPART MENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, Sl» AND MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDIV. (a) Yes Sir. During the last one year sporadic and intermittent earthquake activity ha$_s$ been occurring in various parts of the country. During 1994 slight earthquakes! occurred in Koyna-Wama area, Thane and Latur-

Osmanabad districts in Maharashtra, Jabalpur, Ratlam, Khandwa and Indora area in Madhya Pradesh, Talcher in Orissa, Birbhum and Hooghly districts in West Bengal, Sikkim-Bhutan border, Dal-tonganj in Bihar, Assam and Delhi, Moderate earthquakes occurred in Manipur Myanmar border.

(b) and (c) The Bureau of Indian Standards has published criteria or earthquake resistant design of structures spelling out different earthquake rides! gn parameters to be adopted in different parts of the country. State Goverments are responsible for post earthquake relief operation often with the assistance of Central Government. The Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation, Government of India has circulated to all State Governments a National Contingency Action Plan to be adopted by-States for mitigation of disastrous events like earthquakes. The Srate Government; are to prepare and update their own Relief Manual son the basis if this contingency plan which also identifies the focal points in the Government for the[1] maagement of atural dsasters.

Popularisation of Soiece among the students

1481. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the policy relating to Science and Technology envisages inter-alia popularisation of Science among the students at their early age;

(b) whether Government have evolved any specific action plan to realise the importance of inculcating a scientific temper among school students.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any specific action has been taken particularly for incorporation of such action plan in the academic curriculum in oschools, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE TN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACEC IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVFD1). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Scientific Policy Resolution of Government of India (March 4, 1958) clearly brings out the need and importance of the scientific approach, method and use of scientific knowledge for the pre ress and welfare of the society. Thi is also one of the core curriculum are: of the National Policy on Education 1986. The Programme of Action 1992 has spelt out salient features of National Curriculum Framework in this corn xt rtn page 89, where it is stated "Objectives of science education., .to dey:' m in the child well defined abilities and >ch as spirit of enquiring tivity, courspp jo question and aesthetic sensibility".

To inculcate a scientific tempT among the neople end communicate/popularise scierce and technology (S & T), Government of India has established a nodal agency, viz. National Council for Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC) jn the early eighiies. The National Council of Science Museums (NCSM) has plans of setting up National, Regional, State and district level science centres all over the country and through them of inculcating scientific temper among students of all ages.

(d) The NCERT has produced both print and non-print instructional mate rials which strive to inculcate scientific temper, reasoning and creativity among the elementary school children. The video programmes produced by the CIET/SIETs are telecast daily from Monday to Friday covering twelve states and the UT of Andaman and Nico-bar Islands. Activities appropriate for inculcation of scientific temper have been incorporated Jn the science textbooks developed by the NCERT. Children's Science Exhibitions, which are held each year at the State and National levels have contributed in children's involvement with innovative project activities in science and technology.